Issue 116 September 2012

KNOTTING MATTERS

The Magazine of the International Guild of Knot Tyers

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Letters to The Editor
The Things You Say!!

Lindsey,
Here are some fobs I've been working on recently [***see front cover - Ed***]. The designs, as you know, are normally associated with whip handles and the like. If made in the normal manner these fobs would need to be made with 48 strands, but these examples only require 4 strands. They are quite difficult to tighten in the latter stages but I am trying to rectify this, at least to an acceptable level. The cord used is 1.5m.m. coreless polypropylene.
Best regards, Joe Bennett.

Dear Lindsey
Reading your note in issue 108 on the possibility of a birthday comer, I have an open mind, but by coincidence I am reading it on my birthday, so felt like saying something. I am a founder member and the first president and today [October 26, 2010] I am aged 98. I wonder if any other member is that age or older, or can I claim to be the 'oldest inhabitant'?
Percy Blandford [***Percy will be 100 years old on October 26, 2012 - Congratulations and many happy returns from all of us!***]

Knotting Matters on DVD

Now that the first 100 issues of Knotting Matters have reached the digital age, Guild members will have a wonderful resource at their fingertips. I hope you will get a great deal of pleasure from them.
I feel it is appropriate to mention a few people who have played their part behind the scenes, in helping to get this project to completion. They are Frank Brown (Tasmania), Nicola Tyrrell (West Sussex) and Barry Mault (Wirral). Not forgetting Lesley Wyatt (Bedfordshire) who over the years has diligently maintained an index of all the issues. To them all – thank you.

Colin Grundy

Dear Sirs,

First of all I apologize for my poor and bad English, but as a German I have not much practice in speaking and writing [English].

Everybody knows about the story of the Gordian Knot. John Halifax wrote a short story in the issue 61 of Knotting Matters. I found many sites on the www [also]. Most of them talk about mathematical problems. Sometimes I solve puzzles.

At this point I find a reference about the Gordian Knot by Sam Loyd and Martin Gardner. So I took a pair of scissors and hook them around the neck of my wife. Get rid of the scissor without the technique of Alexander the Great [***and presumably without taking the loop off your wife's neck!?***].

There is a solution of course. I will send the solution for the next issue of Knotting Matters. [***send entries by e-mail to knottingmatters@igkt.net***]

Sincerly
Thomas Schoenherr

AZNIROSTA

Dear Sir/Madam,

My name is Bosun Smee (my father's choice), and, it is on his account I am contacting you. My father, Basil, works at the Maritime museum in Hobart, Tasmania and informs me he lent a 'knotted' bottle to someone who photographed it [***Frank Brown***] and it has ended up on the back cover of your publication. He is keen to get a copy of the publication (or ideally a few) for his personal collection.

He is a nautical fanatic, to say the least, collecting scrimshaw, whaling apparatus, books on voyages, most anything to do with the antarctic and so on. The bottle is somewhat legendary in our house as it houses several generations of the families ***teeth*** (including some dogs teeth)... needless to say I am sure I am painting a relatively clear picture of my father's eclectic tastes. The issue I am referring to is Issue 111 June 2011 of 'Knotting Matters'. I am happy to pay for the magazines and cover postage etc. I live in London, and so, my main bond with my father is negotiating or finding books, or taking photos of things he has heard of etc as he, and my mother, live in a very isolated part at the south of the island by the beach called Randalls Bay.

If you could help I would be greatly appreciative. I hope all fares well at the Guild and wish you all the best.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bosun Smee
38 Heathway Court
Finchley Rd, London
NW37TS

[***Sent by Margaret Boggs***]

18th August 2011.

PROPOSAL : UNIVERSAL KNOT CATALOGUE
(The Ashley of Cyberspace)

Two articles in "Knotting Matters" #111, June 2011 reactivated my interest in this topic. Firstly, Robert Chisnall's article on page: 30, "Response to Ed. Letter" and secondly, Carol Wang's "Netting an International Guild", on Page: 9.

Among the issues Robert raised, he mentioned my own previous suggestions that the Guild formulate a long-term policy to develop a Universal Knot Catalogue and he mentioned Don Lindsey's ideas of a " rigorous, efficient and easy method of cataloguing and identifying existing and potentially new knots."

Carol Wang argued for the Guild to be more international, recognizing the many languages represented by its membership.

Stirred on by these challenges, I have contacted, among others, the Editor of the magazine, Lindsey Philpott; Robert Chisnall; IGKT Vice President, Professor Vaughan Jones, and here in New Zealand Roger Carter. I was contacted by Frank Brown of Tasmania, an earlier proponent of this broad concept.

The reaction to my contacts have been positive, we all agree on the long-term prospect, the need for a small team to put up a proposal to next years AGM [***2013?***] and for someone to grasp the nettle and start the ball rolling.

As in most such endeavours, all of us are busy committed people and all are prepared in some way or other to be involved with the project. But it will take one of us to get it going.

I therefore propose that:-

One member of the IGKT Council be prepared to head up the project. It is no good people not involved at the Governing level of the organisation, working their butts off if, when they report to the Council, their efforts come to naught.
A small team of members volunteer to work on formulating a suggested programme for the development of the project. Among these people there should be included some younger generation IGKT members on the development team. They are more likely to be computer literate and as I envisage it, this will be a very long-term project and many of us older people will not see it to fruition. Maybe the time-frame for reporting to next year's AGM is too tight, but an interim report of what is happening can be achieved.

WHAT COULD SUCH A CATALOGUE BECOME:
I have no pre-determined goals for this and I make these suggestions as part of getting the project off the ground.

1. The development of a repository of knowledge in cyberspace that records as much information as possible about ropes; cords and knots as can be recorded.
2. A mechanism of rigorous peer-review before anything is placed in the Catalogue. I do not favour a Wikipedia format, that anyone can place material on it.
3. A mechanism to record available knowledge can include a bibliography that the IGKT recommends or suggests as useful (i.e: Peter Suber's website)
4. A mechanism where new (or possible new) knots are examined and tested. Where it is found, to the best of the Guild's ability to do so, recognizing what appears to be a new knot. I do have a fear that we need to be very cautious here. I worry that a Mongolian Fisherman will pop out of the woodwork after we have found in favour of a new knot and prove that he or his people have been using the 'new' knot for generations!
5. A record of as many knots as possible under some agreed fields. As a practical rigger (See KM: 110, pages: 9-23, for my article: "Knots as Tools") I naturally would be more interested in recording knots used in industry and in the safety field. Others will favour decorative knots, or fields of their own interest…

6. A record of forensic cases where Guild members have appeared as expert witness in court cases, so that the catalogue can build up case files which other Guild members, and researchers outside the Guild can refer. This concept can also flow into other professional areas. Surgeons; mathematicians and so on.

In response to Carol Wang's article referred to above, the availability of translations on the internet (See Google for this), should enable people from language communities other than English, to develop their own contributions on the catalogue, always providing that the same, rigorous procedures are used prior to anything being put on their catalogues.

In conclusion:
In response to Robert Chisnall's challenge, I ask that the IGKT Council consider these ideas, appoint a project leader, who in turn gets a small development team together and starts the ball rolling.

Tony Fisher
Member: IGKT
New Zealand.

[***see article by Frank Brown, p. 14, this issue - Ed.***]

Lindsey

Frank Brown's tale of pilfered truck lashings ((KM 115, June 2012, page 8) reminds me of my mid-1970s visit to Rochester Cathedral in the English county of Kent to view a pair of bell-ropes made by Captain Paul Harrison, author of The Harrison Book of Knots. The verger apologized for the fact that one of them had been stolen, and the Bishop remarked that he would like to meet the person who so loved knots that he or she could steal from a church.

Geoffrey Budworth

The Italians Have A Yoke For It

by Gino Pietrollini via Richard Hopkins

Following my article about the word Zugodesmon in KM 115 I received a most interesting letter from Guild member Gino Pietrollini concerning the attachment of yokes to ploughs etc. in the region of Italy where he lives.

He asked if I could tidy up the English before submitting to KM, which I have done, and attach to this message [***following***]. It is slightly abridged from his original as there were other matters discussed which are not relevant here.

Also attached is an illustration from the book he has written about the dialect, vehicles and methods of tying used by the farmers in Mentana, the place where he lives. The diagram adds to the explanation in his letter. He very kindly sent me a copy of the book and I know that the Guild library also has a copy.

The 208 page book is titled 'Mentana' and although written in the local dialect has a large glossary, so that reading it with the aid of a dictionary is not too onerous a task. It clearly illustrates techniques that must have been in use for many generations and probably still persist in more rural areas of Europe.

I hope that if you publish his letter you will also be able to include the information about his book as it will explain much that otherwise could remain obscure.

All best wishes
Richard Hopkins.
Dear Richard,
I read in KM 115 your interesting article and I am writing to you with my comments.
For me and the rest of the ploughmen in my town the yoke must not be rigidly fixed to the shaft. Otherwise the animals suffer as the ground is irregular, but even on the road, free movement must be possible for the animals comfort.
On the yoke there are two rings, the first on the yoke and the second transverse where the shaft runs through. A toggle prevents it coming out. It is possible to join the shaft to the yoke with grommet. This may be made from a flexible branch of willow, elm or red bud also known as the Judas tree (*cercis silsquastrum*) making two rings.

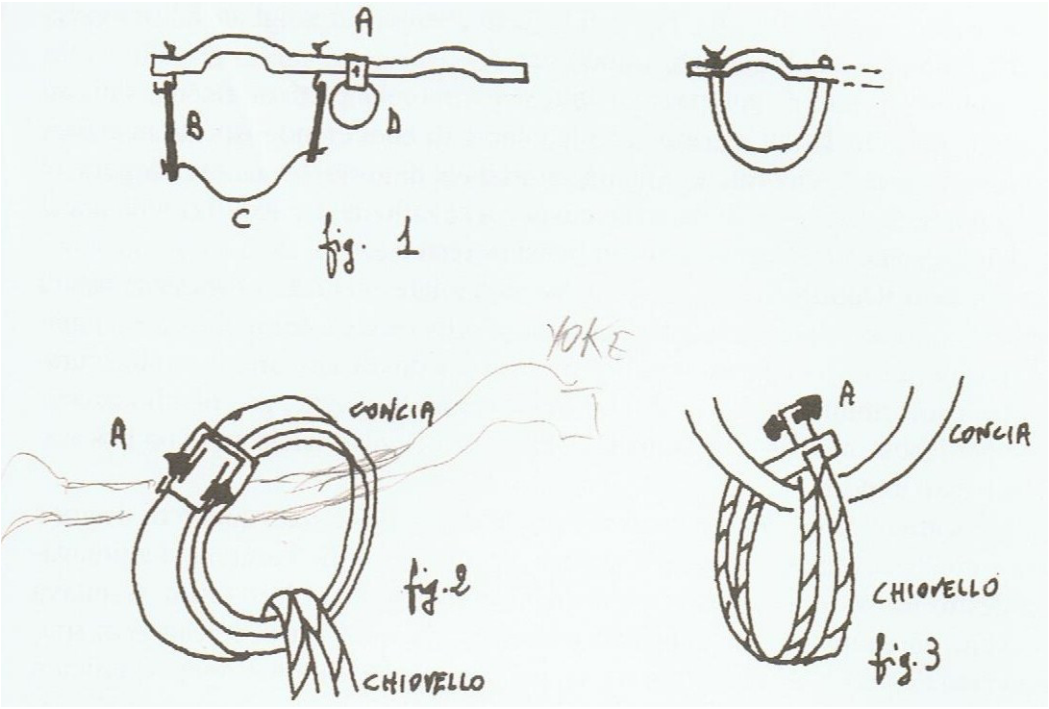
In my copy of the *Iliad* in Italian the translation is; the yoke was put on top of the smooth shaft threading the toggle through the ring. They were bent together by passing the rope three times around the swelling and tightened well, folding the working end inside.

Translations may contain many inaccuracies. The copyists may also make mistakes then studious researchers live in the books and not in reality so are not aware of the errors. The meaning of 'yoke' is to join, so 'subjugate' becomes 'put under the yoke' and so an ox under the yoke becomes domesticated. In mechanics a joke (yoke?) is clearance or freedom to move. Another example of translators error is in my copy of the Aeneid where I read "for the ship to sail, cut the shrouds".

Regarding the leather cords - Appennine shepherds, and especially in Sardinia, used leather from dogs. These thongs stretch when wet. This was then used for castration of rams. A wet thong would be tied around the appropriate part and over the course of two or three days the thong would dry out slowly and shrink completing the operation without discomfort to the ram. Native Americans are also said to have used thongs of dog hide to slowly strangle enemy prisoners. I have not written about this before in case readers misuse the information.

Best wishes

Gino Pietrollini.



Knot Classification

by Frank Brown

I have a small wish. I want all the knots in the world to be listed in a Register or Catalogue or whatever. I want to be able to look into this list and find any knot. Small wish, but big problem. One of the requirements is to have some way of organising the hoard of knots existing in the literature. A quick look at the chapter headings of knotting books reveals that there are probably as many ways of organising the knots in them as there are such books. This is an observation, not a criticism.

Anybody who has attempted to impose order on the myriad concoctions of cord that exist knows how difficult the task is. I have been trying off and on for nearly twenty years and have made just a little progress. I believe it is possible to at least sort the basic types of knot into a logical arrangement. By basic knots I mean those that are tied in the end of a rope (Stoppers), those used to attach a rope to an object (Hitch), those used to join two ends (Bends), those used to make loops and nooses and those tied in the bight. For the purpose of this article I will concentrate on this group, but will not forget the rest.

My education in the life sciences has been sketchy but I became aware of the *Linneaus System* used by biologists to classify plants and animals. The possibility of utilising the system for the classification of knots was shown to me by Rob Chisnall many years ago and I confess to having been fixated on the concept ever since. The system works by placing entities in specific groupings according to detectable characteristics. You start with deciding whether something is animal or vegetable, i.e. does it belong in the Animal or Plant ***Kingdom***. If it is an animal you decide if it is an insect, bird, mammal, fish etc. This places it in a ***Phylum***.

And so you continue refining the identification through ***Class, Order, Family, Genus*** and ***Species***. There is also provision for ***Sub-species*** and ***Variety***, at least as I understand the system. Undoubtedly I have over-simplified the description of the system, but it should suffice for the purpose of this article.

My suggestion for classifying knots, by utilising the Linneaus system, is to say that any knot is a particular ***Genus*** and any variations become the ***Species***. As a simple example, take the Sheet Bend, ABOK#1. There are four versions of this knot as shown in the diagrams [***page 17***]. If the Sheet Bend is classified as a ***Genus***, the four versions are then ***Species***. Other Bends or knots used to unite two Working Ends belong to the same ***Order***. There are at least three or four different ways of joining ropes. One way is for the Working Ends to be attached to the opposite Standing Parts with Hitches (ref. Water Knot ABOK #1414). Another way is for the WE's to be woven together in a single nodule (ref. Sheet Bend). Each of these ways represents the next level of classification, the ***Family***.

Stopper knots are a separate ***Order*** as are Hitches and any other group that are designated as having similar functions. The advantage of this system is that it is open ended at each level. As different groups are determined, they can easily be added to the existing set.

My next suggestion is to allocate numbers to the various entities. For example, the Stopper ***Order*** could be 1, the Hitch ***Order*** 2, the Bend ***Order*** 3 and so on. The ***Family*** in each ***Order*** would also be given a number. Each knot would be allocated a number according to its place in a register or catalogue. The first would be 1, the second 2 etc. The ***Specie*** would be allocated another number. The four types of Sheet Bend shown would thus have an identifying number beginning with #1. Any ***Sub-Species*** would similarly be allocated a number beginning with #1.

When these numbers are strung together, the result is a unique sequence which unambiguously identifies a knot. The Classification Table hopefully demonstrates the concept outlined above.

The ideas described in this article are the result of periodic bouts of activity, studying texts and playing with concepts. It is acknowledged that there is a lot of room for modification and improvement. Some of the questions that could be raised are: (1) are Single Turn Hitches and Nooses actually the same Family? and (2) are Reef (Square) Knots included in the Bends Family? Doubtless there are many other questions and at least some Guild members with very different ideas.

The generation of a Register / Catalogue of Published (known) Knots using numbers should provide a suitable medium for unambiguously identifying knots capable of being understood internationally. Such a Register / Catalogue would require, I believe, a classification system. I offer the above as a possible way of classifying knots. The open ended character of the Linneaus system means that any level can be added to as different ***Orders***, ***Families*** and ***Genus*** are identified or proposed.

Frank Brown

Order	Family	Genus	Species	Sub-Species
Stopper (1)	Thumb (1)	Overhand (1)	R Hand (1) L Hand (2)	
Stopper (1)	Fig Eight (2)			
Hitch (2)	Single Turn (1)	Buntline (1)	R Hand (1) L Hand (2)	
Hitch (2)	Multi –turn (2)	Rolling Hitch (2)		
Bend (3)	Singlet (1)	Sheet bend (1)	L Hand-D (1) L Hand-U (2) R Hand-D (3) R Hand U (4)	
Bend (3)	Doublet (2)	Fishermans Knot (1)	R R Hand (1) R L Hand (2) L R Hand (3) L L Hand (4)	
Bend (3)	Two Loop (3)	Bowline Bend (1)	R R Hand (1) R L Hand (2) L R Hand (3) L L Hand (4)	
Loop (4)	Bowline (1)	Bowline (1)	R Hand (1) L Hand (2)	
Noose (5)	Single Turn (1)	Honda (1)	R R Hand (1) R L Hand (2) L R Hand (3) L L Hand (4)	
Middleman (6)	Single Half Hitch(1)	Artillery Loop (1)	R R Hand (1) L L Hand (2)	

Notes

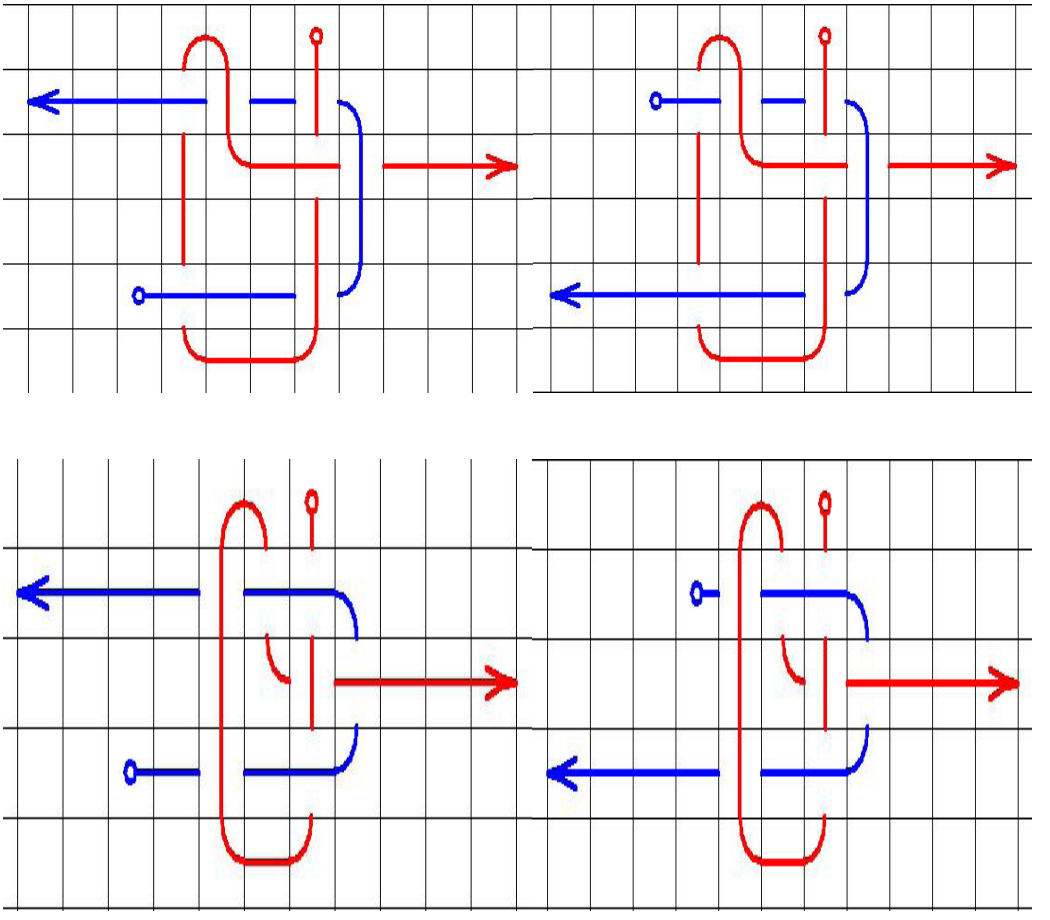
1 The numbers in brackets in the Order and Family columns identify each particular entity in the classification system.

2 The numbers in the Genus column are the order the particular knot is entered into the register / catalogue as a member of that particular Family.

3 The numbers in the Species column are allocated arbitrarily.

4 Sub-Species are knots with variations such as "Slipped" or "Tucked" that have been published. If none known, the number is 0. Those known are allocated numerals 1, 2 etc.

5 Each specific knot is then identified by the numbers from each column. E.g. The Fisherman's Knot at the top of the list is 3-2-1-1-0. No other knot would have this particular sequence.



Knot Recognition

by Frank Brown

Experienced knotters can identify and tie one heck of a lot of knots. They can tell at a glance whether you have tied your shoe laces with a double slipped Reef (Square) or Granny. When some hopeful poses the FAQ "Is this a new knot?" and posts a picture on the Guild Forum, there is usually a few milliseconds delay before a member shoots in a response like "This is a variation on ABOK #1427 with an extra Half Hitch". My first question is: how do they do it? A more elaborate form of the question is: what are the characteristics that enable experienced knotters to identify a knot? Several things can be ruled out immediately, like size, colour, sound and odour. Some information may be obtained from handling the knot under scrutiny, but most of the information comes through the eyes. It is the shape that is remembered.

One of the first things to be observed is the function of the knot. Is it just a knobbly thing tied in a piece of string? Is it being used to anchor the string to an article? Is it a knot joining two lengths of string? Is it being used to form a loop or a noose? The list goes on, but that is enough to start with.

Another thing initially observed is the shape of the knot; the way the knot material appears as it weaves its way through the intricacies of the nodule. An important part of the picture presented to our eyes, and I suspect only sometimes taken into conscious consideration, is the way the Working End(s) exit the knot. There are only a limited number of ways the WE can be located with respect to the Standing Part(s). The WE sticking out of a knot is an easily recognised feature in many knots and the defining feature of such well known knots as the Left and right Handed Bowline and Sheet Bends. I will return to this particular feature later.

The concept of Symmetry may possibly be understood by most knotters but the actual definition is too long to include here. If the reader is interested, look it up, or better, get hold of Roger Miles' book "*Symmetric Bends*". The symmetry of a knot, be it a Bend or some other entity, is a potentially useful identifying characteristic. Unfortunately it is not an easy thing to determine in my limited experience. However, a knot may or may not have a nicely balanced appearance (if it has been tied correctly). This would influence the judgement of the knotter trying to identify the knot, or so I believe.

In his book Roger also shows how knots are made up from a few basic configurations he terms "Marginal Knots". I prefer the term "Elements", reflecting my background in chemistry. Whatever the term, they include the Thumb, Multi Thumb and Figure of Eight. The Left and Right Handed versions and the morphed Pretzel should be able to be identified within the structure of a knot and so used as part of the identification process. Possibly the presence of Left and Right Handed Coils or Turns could also be classed as "Elements", albeit unstable ones. These characteristics may be readily visible, but with complicated knots it is necessary to loosen and open up the knot, while trying not to disturb the original geometry.

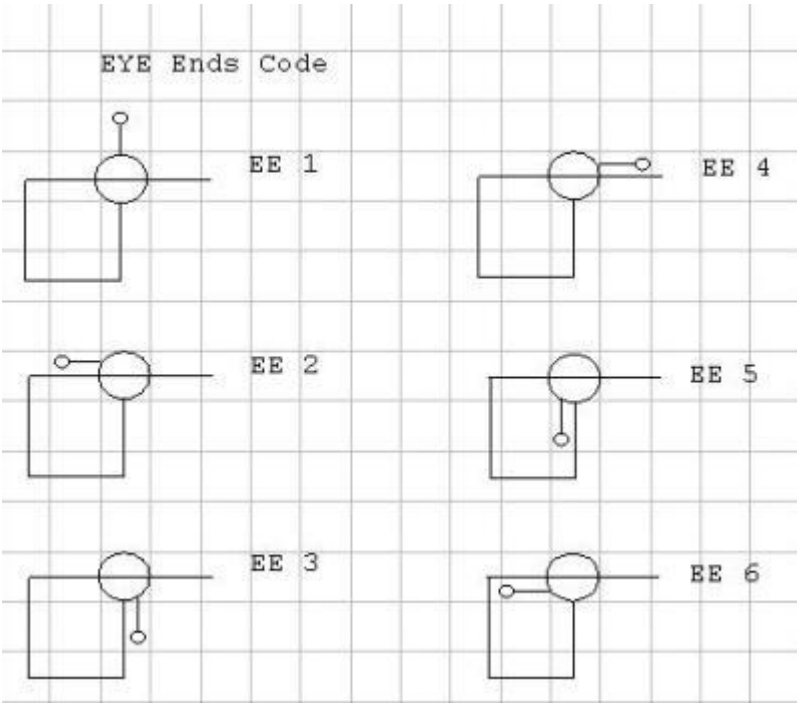
Another characteristic, utilised very skilfully by another Australian author is the concept of ***Nip***. Charles Warner, in his book "*A Fresh Approach to Knotting and Ropework*", uses nip to distinguish knots into two distinct groups. These are knots with "Concentrated Nip" and those with "Distributed Nip". With a little practice, it is fairly easy to determine which of the two categories any knot belongs to, either by straight observation or with a little loosening and spreading.

In his (early) book "Knots & Crime", Geoff Budworth clearly outlines the concept of Crossing Number. To obtain this, the investigator will, in the majority of cases, have to loosen and spread the knot. Then the number of times a line crosses a line is obtained by simple counting. This is the only measurable, numerical property of a knot that I have been able to establish, and it can be regarded as the most significant. In his Web publication(s) Derek Smith has used an alternative term for the characteristic, and called it the Overs Index, further proof of what an independent bunch of thinkers knotters are!

As mentioned above, I now return to the topic of Working Ends and their part in knot identification. Fig. 1 shows, I hope, how many ways the WE can exit from the Knot used to form either a Loop or a Noose. Closer study of these two knot forms will reveal the relationship with Hitches (for Nooses) and Bends (for Loops), but I believe this can lead to complications. Let's keep it simple!

Having determined all the possible ways for WE's in Eyes, at least in theory, I have assigned codes as seen in Fig.1. This can then be used as an identifying [characteristic] that can be entered into a database. Similarly, the other identifying characteristics described above can be entered into a database. Symmetry, either Yes or No, can be entered. Nip, either Concentrated or Distributed, can be entered. The Elements, or Marginal Knots, together with their chirality (handedness Left or Right) can be entered.

Conclusion. In this short article I have endeavoured to describe the characteristics of at least some types of knots that can be measured, described and coded. This information could be set out in a searchable database together with other relevant information, photos, drawings and references as part of an International or Universal Catalogue of Knots [***see article p.14, this issue - Ed.***]. Such a catalogue would require a great deal of work by skilled personnel to set up and administer. But we do have the tools and I hope that the ideas I have set out may in some small way help in the creation of the IGKT Knot Catalogue.



[*In a separate note, Frank explains: "While it is quite possible that there should be an EE7, I don't think it is the case. I would guess you [Lindsey] are referring to EE4 where the WE is coming out of the knot together with the SP outside the Loop. My thinking is this could be anywhere on the circumference of the SP, so I only drew the single. Further thought using this logic is that EE2 , EE6 and EE5, EE3 may be the same. Maybe there are only 3 EE's----- make life a bit easier, no? This is a classic example of the need for many minds." after your editor questioned the lack of an EE7. What are your thoughts? - Ed.*]

Jottings From Our President

It was with great regret that the Council received a letter of resignation from our Secretary, Margaret Boggs, at the end of July. This sad event has been caused by her newly-diagnosed medical condition and she has both our thanks for her help this last year and our best wishes for a full and speedy recovery. Members of the Council are carrying out the secretary's role pro tem. Please address any queries to president@igkt.net until further notice.

On a much happier note I can report that my wife and I have had several visits to the Guild's demonstrations (including Brest and Douarnenez with IGKT France and HMS Victory, Portsmouth with the Solent Branch) during the summer. We have also visited the Rowing Museum at Henley-on-Thames and the Historic Dockyard Ropeworks at Chatham with a view to organising meetings at both places. Very encouragingly, we have had offers to hold meetings in Germany and Canada and so our provisional timetable for the next few meetings is:-

2012 October 6/7 – Ostend, Belgium
2013 May 11/12 – Long Beach, USA and Henley-on-Thames, UK
2013 October 5/6 – Flensburg, Germany
2014 May 10/11 – Chatham Ropeworks, UK
2014 October 4/5 – Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

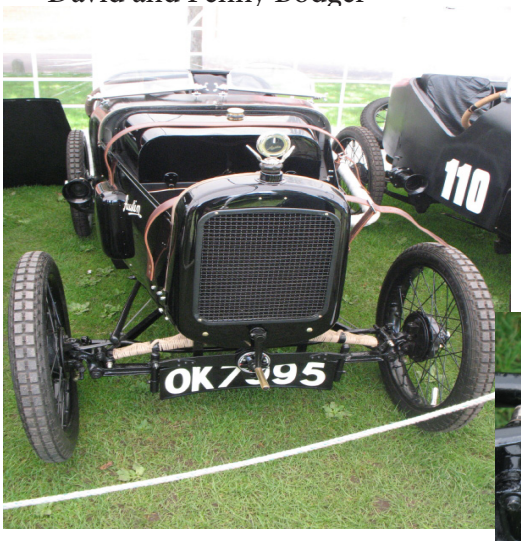
Following the AGM, where the Council were instructed to investigate the Guild's structure, we have had some preliminary advice from a lawyer and we hope to complete this and to be able to bring forward a satisfactory solution in the next Knotting Matters. The indications so far are that this should prove an easier task than we had at first feared.

I look forward to seeing many of you in Ostend next month aboard the Mercator.

Regarding the Austin A7.....

This year is the 90th year of the Austin Seven and there was a big rally in Warwick, UK to celebrate this with some 600 A7s all parked in a large field. We photographed this innovative use of coxcombing at that meeting. On this historic occasion some 600 of these classic cars were gathered including this beautifully restored Austin Seven racing car from the 1920s. Instead of the conventional leather sleeves around the front leaf springs to help retain oil, the owner had made effective use of some pieces of rope. Where would we be without appropriate cordage and some knotting knowhow? The car in the photo, which is a very important and historic racer from the early days of the A7, was there on show in pride of place amongst a few other historic A7s. As you might guess we are A7 fans and had one of ours there on that important day - but it is not anything out of the ordinary except to us!

David and Penny Bodger



On The Pa
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1. The Am
2. Den hel
3. France
4. & 5. The
6. The Gra
Maritime
7. Tenerife

Top row: Windmill in Greece; KY concentrating...; Gordon at work; manrope knot 1; Ken at 70 years of age; manrope knot 2;
Second row: Concrete blocks for anchors; Ken on the bridge at Clarence House; Ken and Lesley at Clarence House; a boardwalk at Kew Gardens; Lola in a coil of line, age 6 months; section of finest white hemp;
Bottom row: anchors on buoys in Greece; old friend Jeff Wyatt; one coil Chmk hemp; job finished!; Ken with HRH Prince Charles!

6

On The Passing of A Knot-Tyer:
He was most proud of the four months he spent sailing with the Grand Turk, but his favourite occupation was sharing his knowledge of knot tying with others, particularly with scout troops. Photos and captions from Nigel Harding - thanks!

1. The Amalfi picture was taken outside Guild Member Domenico Collonese's shop
2. Den helder was at a Guild meeting
3. France was his first continental holiday
4. & 5. The Gilwell pictures were taken at the Annual Gilwell Reunion (for Scout Leaders)
6. The Grand Turk picture was taken in Sept 05 when the ship was at the Gt Yarmouth Maritime Festival
7. Tenerife was the last time he was able to go away on holiday [Obituary p. 35]

A Knotting Journal

by IGKT past President, Ken Yalden

Last year whilst re-visiting Cephalonia I was able to take a photo which follows up a previous article I had sent to KM of Greek Windmills, however now I am able to show the spares with sail configuration. The original photo was shown on the cover of KM 109 [***photographs for this article are included in the center spread - Ed***].

On this trip I was able to see exactly what a Mediterranean Anchor looks like in the Twenty First Century. Alas I was without my camera and by the time I had returned with it, the anchors had been laid in Assos Harbour, but with the aid of digital photography I was able to lift the image from another photo. What really had caught my attention was the pile of hollow builders' blocks and rope, with an atrocious array of badly tied knots joining them to small buoys. They seem to use these blocks often as is evident from a photo taken of other blocks. My point is that over the last three thousand years or so the method seems to have stayed much the same, a rock on some rope to secure a boat. I am pleased to report that on our return one year later the buoys are still in situ and in a straight line.

Last year when we returned to the UK, as I turned my mobile /cell phone back on I received a SMS from Gordon, requesting a prompt reply, as we needed some security clearance to tie knots in London. Gordon had picked up a request on the IGKT Forum, for some terminal knots, the details were to follow.

As the details became clear, the terminal knots (Man-RopeKnots[1]) were for the hand/guardrails of a temporary boardwalk which had been constructed in the gardens of Clarence House. This of course being the official London residence of HRH Prince Charles, hence the need for security clearance. As part of the Princes Trust a project called Start encourages folk to embrace a more sustainable way of growing things in

their gardens [yards] with the whole set-up being supported by sponsors, including the rope that was supplied for the guardrails. I will not publish the name of the sponsors, but the condition of the rope was suspect, in that it came from their garden departments and had just wintered in leaky plastic bags, hence it was mildewed, part wet, part dry, not good to work with. As Gordon pointed out, while the knot craft was correct, the rope was not, but we made the best of what we were given, after all it is not every day you get to work in a Royal Residence.

The task took two days to complete, and for our part in it we were invited to an evening reception on the launch day. Gordon, unfortunately, was unable to attend, so I arranged for Lesley to accompany me. Bonus for me that, on invitation, Lesley declared that she knew exactly what she would wear when meeting HRH, phew no shopping !!!!

Part of the spec[ification] for the boardwalk was that it was made from sustainable products, and that after three weeks it would be dismantled and re-constructed at the Royal Horticultural Gardens KEW. Again I was asked to be the 'Resident Knot Tyer so, as Gordon was convalescing in Hampshire, I invited Jeff Wyatt to work with me, this time we were working to a deadline - so, from experience, we acquired a third pair of hands, contact Steve Judkins who was offshore up in Scotland, so he persuaded his son, also known as Steve, to join us as an apprentice plus it will be good for his C.V.

When the cordage arrived, it was obvious that the message from Gordon had got to the designer team, because the rope was a full coil of 'Best Italian White Hemp' with a spare hank, direct from the Dockyard at Chatham (and, incidentally, as a Guild we have had two meetings there, lets go again say I).

It was a dream to work with, no snags, just a pleasure. The third home for the boardwalk is now in the garden of the British Museum London, on strict instructions to the carpenters not to cut the knobs off, they did this move themselves, and this can now be seen on the blog for the museum [***http://blog.britishmuseum.org/category/exhibitions/north-american-landscape-kew-at-the-british-museum/***]. At the first two venues the boardwalk was used to enable people to view.....

to view beautiful nature photographs by AHAE, (see ahae.com) so that the folk strolling along it could view with ease as they passed them.

I did call this a journal, and so the story goes on. While up in Liverpool for the IGKT 30th AGM, I received an email from the same organisers as before saying words like 'can you tie the knots again Ken?'. Having said yes, I then got the details, a boardwalk was being constructed in Paris (France), YES !! "do I get to drink some coffee there?" I asked, no such luck he said, I shall have the rope delivered to your place. I subsequently found out that AHAE was having a display of his work in a marquee at the entrance of the 'Jardins des Tuileries' in Paris and required a boardwalk with rope work. [***Ahae is a Korean photographer - Ed***]

So all will be shipped out with the new woodwork and constructed on site. I never did get to drink my coffee in Paris but instead sat at home in my garage with an English mug of tea. Whilst working on the rope I had a visit from my daughter Aby, some of you who attended 2K2 and 2K7 and other local events may recall she used to come with me to meetings, well this time she visited with her daughter of seven months Lola, never too young to start to learn, I attach a photo [***center pages***] of Lola learning the ropes.

I now hear the boardwalk will be on the move again, this time the South of France.

Ken Yalden

1. Man-RopeKnots, aka. DoubleWall and DoubleCrown , they have even been called Entering- Ropes or Side-Ropes in their time.

Ed's note: All the photographs from Ken Y were sent as attachments to e-mail, which were a reduced size. The editor very much regrets that he was unable to re-size the photographs without severe pixillation. For the originals, please refer to the sender who has them available for display. If you are sending photographs with your article, be sure that they are of a size suitable for increasing in size digitally - thank you! The above photos ranged from 4.0 kb to 5.6 kb and should ideally be in the range of from 200 kb to 3 MB. Please send by YouSendIt.com or other ftp service - thanks!

A Jubilee Crown

by IGKT President Dr. Colin Byfleet

There was an article Knotting Matters 56, July 1997, p22 by the late Stuart Grainger giving details and a photograph of an interesting knot 'sculpture' originally made to celebrate the Queen's coronation in 1953. Stuart rebuilt the crown for display during the millennium celebrations and since then the items have languished in a barn.

The full sculpture was designed by the architect, Oliver Hill, who was the creator of the newly-restored art-deco Midland Hotel in Morecambe, Lancashire. www.midlandhotel.org

We were approached about helping to refurbish the crown once again, this time for the Queen's Diamond Jubilee this year. This work was undertaken by the indefatigable Richard Hopkins and resulted in an elegant display in the beautiful church in Cirencester.

The Chair Knot Bows Out

by past editor Colin Grundy

No bell tolled nor bugle played to mark its passing, but after nearly a century and a half of service, the Chair Knot (often referred to as the Fireman's Chair Knot) has been retired from the British Fire Service. The Chair Knot became a victim of Health and Safety legislation[1], and in 2006 was finally dropped from Fire Service training publications[2].

The Chair Knot consists of two loops or bights and was used in the Fire Service as a rescue knot when a harness or Lowering Line[3] was not available. In it's traditional application, it is made in the middle of a line with the casualty held in the loops. The standing part of the line is used for lowering, and the running end used as a guy line to keep the casualty clear of obstructions during the descent.

There are two methods of making the Chair Knot; the Tom Fool's version and the Handcuff version. Both are finished by applying locking half hitches to prevent the loops from slipping. Some knotting literature has suggested that the Tom Fool's version is weaker than the Handcuff version and as such should not be used.

Like many knot tyers, I first learned the Chair Knot as a Scout where I was taught the Handcuff version. However, in the Fire Service, Tom Fool's was the preferred version. Their argument being that as a rescue knot, it needs to be made quickly and lacking the extra crossing in the centre of the knot, it is easier to adjust when on the victim. So which is the better version?

Historically the Tom Fool's version has always been used in the British Fire Service. The oldest reference being in a book published in 1876 called Fire Protection[4] by Captain (later Sir) Eyre Massey Shaw, the chief

officer of the London Fire Engine Establishment (later to become London Fire Brigade). This version continued to be shown in subsequent publications used as training manuals by Fire Brigades throughout the UK. During World War II, the British Fire Service was nationalised and the opportunity was taken to standardise equipment, organisation and training. A set of training manuals were produced by the Home Office, the government department responsible for Fire Brigades. These were the Drill Book[5], and the Manuals of Firemanship; each of these books carried the Tom Fool's version of the Chair Knot. In the Manual of Firemanship[6], reference is made to the Handcuff version where the hitches are crossed before interlocking them, though this version is not recommended for Fire Service use. It also states that, "a chair knot made by either version cannot slip, since the half hitches round the bight hold it securely once it is drawn tight", and it has been thus ever since. The only Fire Service reference showing the Handcuff version I have been able to find is in the Training Manual for the Auxiliary Fire Service[7].

Outside of the Fire Service, the major source of publications depicting the Chair Knot is the Scout Association. The Scouts however, do not seem to be able to stick to one version throughout. The Boy Scout Knot Book[8] (1920) depicts the Tom Fool's version, and again in 1959[9]. Both of these books show it under the name of the Chair Knot. It is not until the 1960's that the name is changed to the Fireman's Chair Knot. In The Knot Book for Cub Scouts and Scouts[10] (1965), the Handcuff version is used, although it does point out that firemen prefer the Tom Fool's version. The Advanced Scout Standard[11] (1967) uses the Handcuff method, then reverting to the Tom Fool's again in 1975[12].

Numerous authors of knot books use the Handcuff version, under the title Fireman's Chair Knot. Geoffrey Budworth[IGKT], the most prolific of our knot authors in recent years, consistently uses the Handcuff version.

The Handcuff version of the Fireman's Chair Knot is repeated in many sites on the internet, often using the same illustration. With the ease of copy and paste this is not surprising. On the Wikipedia[13] site, the Handcuff version is used. Direct reference is made interestingly enough

to the Fire-fighter Handbook[14], a Republic of Ireland Fire Service training manual that contains the Tom Fool's version, yet the author of this entry seems to have failed to note the difference!

Is there clearly a case for using a different name for each of these versions when used as a rescue knot? They are two different knots, but can be used for the same purpose. The British Fire Service has used the Tom Fool's Knot for nearly 140 years, and to the best of my knowledge it has not failed them. To them, it has always been the Chair Knot. Knot books as a whole tend to use the Handcuff Knot, under the title of the Fireman's Chair Knot. If knot tyers (and authors) use either version under the same name, surely it would be like calling the Spanish Bowline and Bowline on the Bight the same knot!

Are the various claims made correct? Is the Tom Fool's version quicker to make and easier to adjust? Do the half hitches around the bight prevent slipping, and is the Handcuff version stronger? The only way to resolve this argument was to put the two knots to the test. How this was done, and the results of fairly extensive testing[15] will be given in a forthcoming edition of Knotting Matters.

1 Work at Height Regulations 2005 SI 2005/735 The Stationery Office 2005
2 Safe Work at Height, Fire and Rescue Service Manual – Vol. 2 Fire Service Operations, The Stationary Office, 2006
3 Lowering Line – 40 metre rescue line, with two running loops.
4 Fire Protection- A Complete Manual on the Organisation, Machinery, Discipline and General Working of the Fire Brigade of London. Captain Eyre Massey-Shaw CB, Charles and Edwin Layton, London, First Edition 1876
5 National Fire Service Drill Book, Home Office, HMSO, First published 1941
6 Manual of Firemanship, Book 2, Home Office (Fire Department),HMSO, 1974
7 Training Manual for the Auxiliary Fire Service, Birmingham Fire Brigade, 1938
8 The Boy Scout Knot Book, rewritten and revised by J Gibson, The Scout Association, 1920
9 The Boy Scout Knot Book, The Scout Association, 1959
10 The Knot Book for Cub Scouts and Scouts, The Scout Association First Ed 1965 Second (Revised) Edition 1967
11 The Advanced Scout Standard, Rex Hazelwood, The Scout Association, 1967
12 The Advanced Scout Standard, Steve Scholes, The Scout Association, 1975.
13 Wickipedia.org http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fireman's_chair_knot
14 Fire-Fighter Handbook, Comhairle Na Seirbhísí Dóiteáin (Fire Services Council). April 2001
15 A Study of the Chair Knot, Colin Grundy, monograph self published, 1996

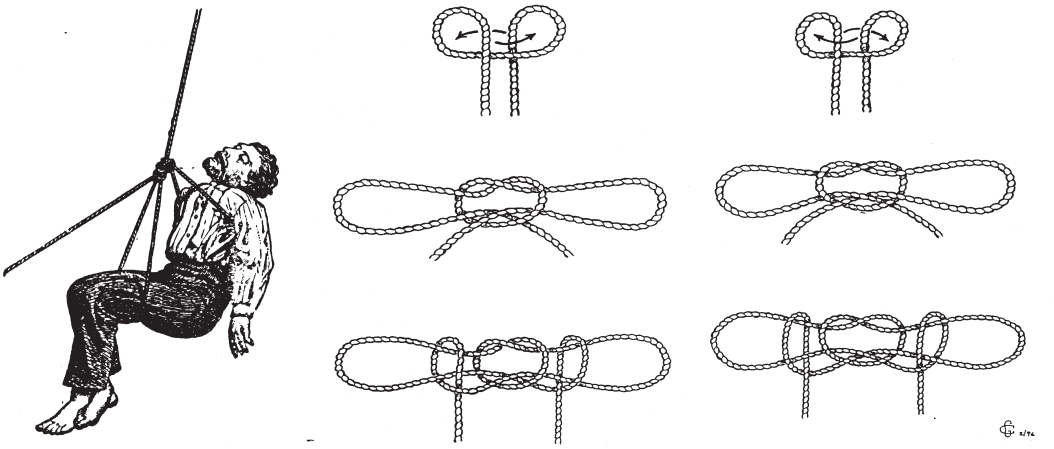
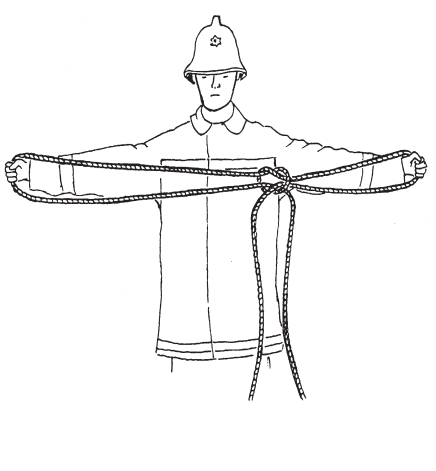
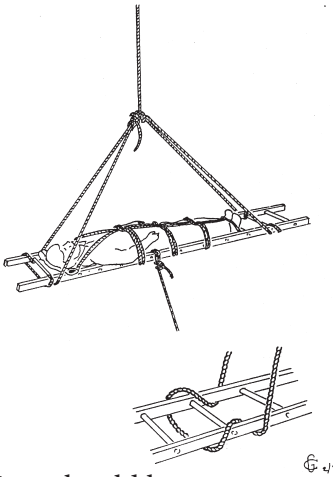


Image A (top left) Chair Knot circa 1876, from Massey-Shaw's book; Image B (center) The Tom Fool's Method; Image C (top right) The Handcuff Method





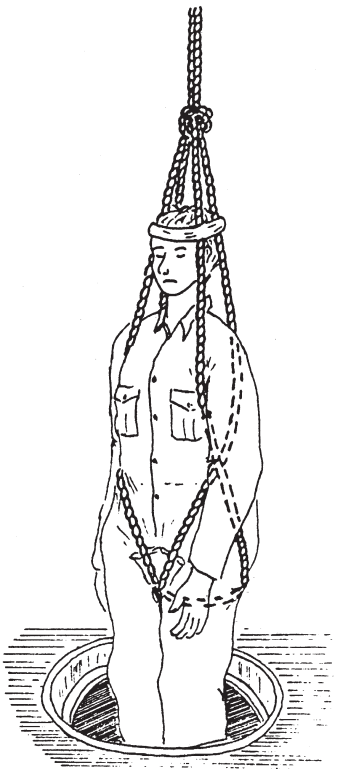


Image D (center left) The Chair Knot should have one short and one long loop. To form loops of approximately the correct size, hold the loops at arms length and have the knot level with one shoulder.; Image E (center) Lowering an injured person using a ladder as a stretcher. The loops are passed over the end (horns) of the ladder, up through the rungs (rounds) and back over the end of the ladder.; Image F (center right) Hauling a victim vertically from a shaft or sewer. In this configuration, the Chair Knot is often referred to in the Fire Service as the 'Parachute Knot' (see also Knotting Matters 16, p11, 'The Richardson Knot').

From the Editor's Blotter

Discerning readers will no doubt have noted that I have given some significant space, placing and emphasis in this issue to the question of Knot Classification and Knot Naming/Recognition. I have done so because I can see that we are DESPERATELY in need of a system that enables us to start (and one day finish?) defining the structures we all know and see as Knots, whether they are actually knots (however those are defined) or hitches, bends, splices, loops and the like. Without such a system we are doomed to continue to muddle along for the next 400,000 years or so without any recognizable system of naming and recognizing knotted structures. Such a system (and Frank's system may not be the only one) will also enable the invention of possible new knots and the elimination of some knots that have a similar structure and a different name (not just a different language).

The 2012 Half yearly meeting in Ostend, Belgium may see some fellow knotters who wish to engage in a discussion of this topic - maybe a diligent person could record such observations and send them to your editor (hint, hint!)? Speaking of which meeting being in the offing - is our Annual General Meeting, and our half-annual General Meeting, a time to get together and revel in our own skill and glory or could it also be an occasion to turn to discussion of topics such as New Knots, Knot Names, Knotting Methods, Methods of Making Line and so on? Sometimes these matters are discussed, but I do not see any written material coming forth that will record such erudite conversations. Verbal discussions only allow those in the room (or those listening to a recording) to take part, but written comments can be discussed and even broadcast for posterity! Something to think about. Meanwhile.....

Happily knotting through life (but feeling sadder with each passing knot-tyer).....

Obituary for Charlie S. Smith

compiled from information supplied by
Europa Chang-Dawson, Nigel Harding and others

b. 1928 d. 2012

Charlie Smith died on September 17th of pneumonia, but had been in failing health for several years. He supported the Guild loyally, travelling from Portobello to Plymouth, and all Britain in betweenm to demonstrate. Some of us still remember how he used to tie two different Turk's head knots simultaneously, one in each hand. Charlie taught knot-tying with characteristic enthusiasm. While he could understand that some people needed to use pins and a cork mat, he was very much an advocate of the 'dead spider' method, winding the cord round his fingers - he believed that sailors in the past would not have had the means to manufacture jigs, or be able to use pin boards to tie their knots. His knot-charts for tying Turk's heads illustrate this perfectly. Some of us will remember screaming for mercy when Charlie wanted to teach yet another knot without drawing breath.

Chief among Charlie's wide interests -ranging from footwear to timber, in both of which industries he had worked, were the Scouting movement and, in his latter years, ropemaking. He taught large numbers of scouts to tie Turk's head woggles; and he would sail with the 'Grand Turk' carrying his ropemaker, which he would set up on quaysides to entice visitors to the ship. At the 10th anniversary of IGKT Charlie displayed an elephant tied from string. It was a three-dimensional model, freestanding without armature, and the two ends had been spliced together to make the tail. Whenever anyone complimented him on the piece that day his reply was, "It's only crowning," as though anyone could have done this with sufficient experience.

At present there is little information, other than it is likely he will be cremated in Chelmsford Crematorium, but the date and time has yet to be fixed. Although not one of the original 27 Founder Members, he was one of the first to join the IGKT after it was formed. Prior to that, he used to assist Eric Franklyn at the Scout Association's annual Gilwell Reunion. When age finally defeated Eric, Charlie continued to demonstrate knot tying and rope making at Gilwell, but has not been there since 2007 when ill health prevented him. Since then Peter Goldstone, Howard Denyer, Fred Parker and Nigel Harding have carried on this tradition. Charlie served on the committee of the IGKT for over eighteen years, which, at the time of his retirement was longer than anyone else (that record has since been broken by Linda and Bruce Turley).

Charlie's quick and gentle sense of humour is well-illustrated by a story he enjoyed of a youngster exclaiming, at a time when Charlie's beard was in need of attention, "Look, Mum, it's Father Christmas!" Charlie turned, smiled and whispered, "Shush! I'm on holiday!" [Photographs in Center spread]

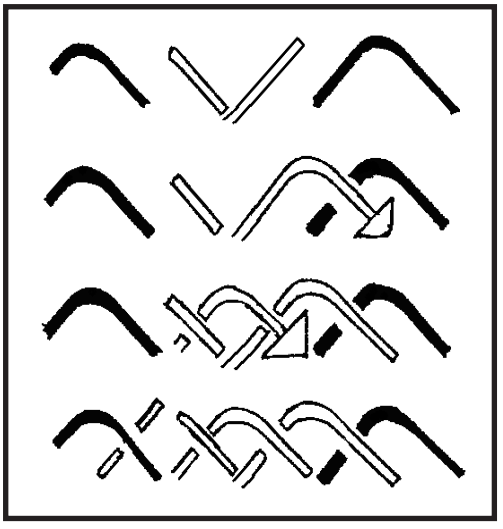
How I Did It (Growing a Turk's Head)

by
Amund Karner

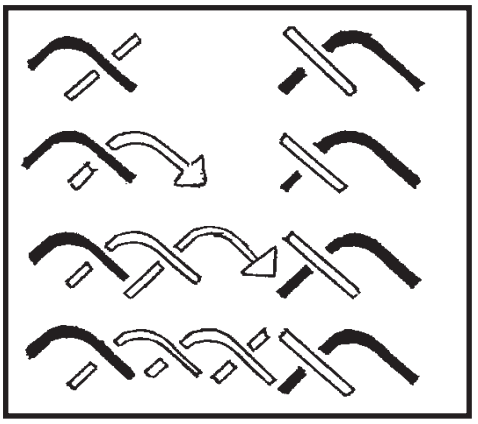
Did you know that that the larger [TH] knots can be made by [progressing] from a smaller knot, by a process like doubling? I came across this process in an article by a Norwegian some years ago. I have written about this in the past but thought it might be worthwhile to simplify what I wrote.

You start off in a very similar way to doubling, but when you come to the edge the moves have to be changed so that the pattern is maintained in the knot when you come to complete the knot. You can see this in the sketches following. There are two ways of growing the knot, depending on how you arrange the strands as you start your "doubling". The two ways of growing the knot are called on the "inside" or the "outside".

On this "inside" it goes like this,

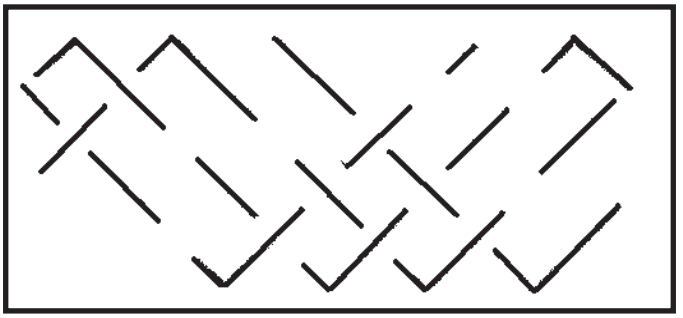


and on the "outside" it goes like this:



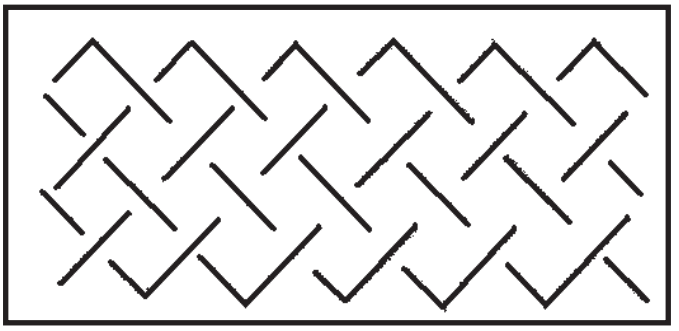
The terms inside and outside refer to where the standing part is as you begin the process of growing. To show what this looks like on a real turk's head, I have used the "simple" 3 X 4 turk's head. The drawing may look a bit off, but that is to make the development clearer

3 x 4



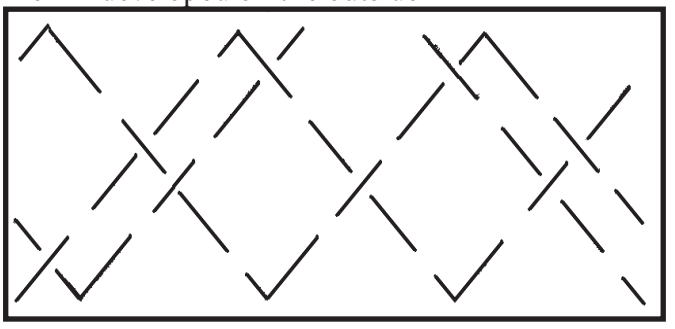
becomes

which becomes 5 x 6

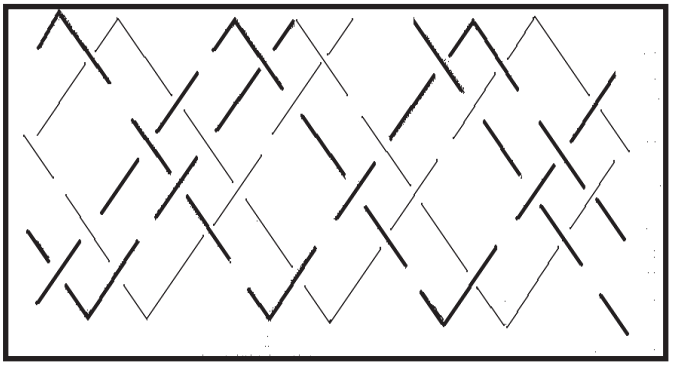


This is an “inside” job.

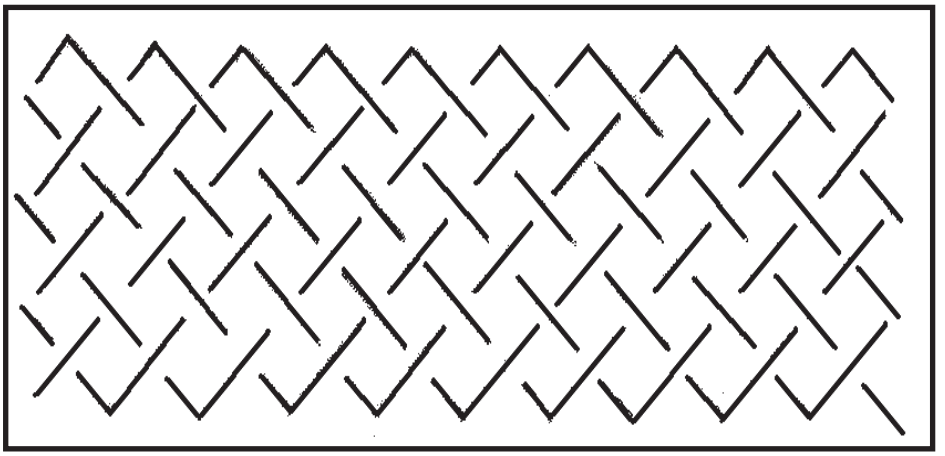
A 3 x 4 developed on the outside



becomes



which becomes a 7 x 10



I have shown how a 3x4 knot can be grown in two ways, and so can many other Turks Head knots. (but they are not all as simple as this one).

The information of how all THs (up to 40 x 40) has been already worked out, and published, so you do not need to try to do that work for yourself. This info was published by IGKT in the publication "On the Development of Turk's Heads"

PUZZLING PLAITS

from our South of England stringer

In January 2010 the local Argus (Brighton & Hove) newspaper reported how over several weeks before Christmas the owners of at least 10 horses, left unsupervised in various places across the UK county of Sussex to which there was public footpath access, had found the animals with their manes or tails inexplicably plaited.
A self-styled warlock contacted Police to suggest this was either benign or sinister 'knot or cord magick' [sic] done by witches. More likely culprits, it seems to me, would be show-off braiders with over-active fingers and an under-developed sense of propriety.
Without evidence of hurt, injury, loss or malign intent to animals or owners, however, it seems unlikely that any criminal offence was committed in English law; but KM readers who know their civil law may well be able to identify some actionable tort or trespass.

How I Did It (A Different Round Mat)

by

John Heselton

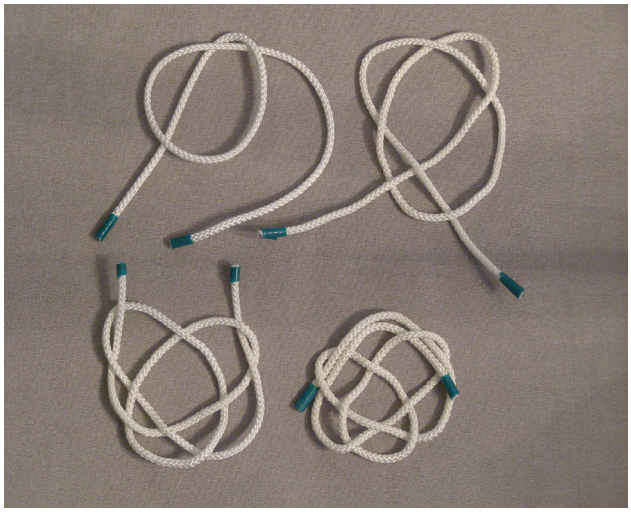
Dear Lindsey:

This mat was the result of my unceasing efforts to make of something, that which was not intended. The lowly Marlinespike Hitch seemed to lend itself to greater things - on this occasion, a mat. Reeving the end of the cord which composed the basic hitch, back through the structure, then arranging the parts as shown, naturally suggested further tucks, left up through the top bight and right down through the top right bight. The ends being juxtaposed, there remained only the doubling and a mat was born.

The mat is not a flattened Turk' Head, so the radii of the bights are not equal. This means that the structure does not present a circular aspect. Also, as there are only 20 tucks, it is not a large mat. The picture shows the full mat made from 1/2" hemp and despite its being four-ply, measures only 17" across its extremities.

Best wishes,

John Heselton.



An Artist and His Knots

by Dr. Colin Byfleet

A young UK artist, Ed Crumpton (www.edwardcrumpton.com), has recently been extending his ideas about the significance of journeys. For two months in 2009, Ed made a road-trip across the USA, with a friend to share the driving. He made a sketch every six hours during the journey, when the hour hand pointed East or West, thus mirroring the journey from Atlantic to Pacific. Returning to his Devon studio after this long drive, Ed worked a number of the sketches into full size paintings, whilst the originals form a wonderful reminder of an American adventure.

Now Ed has brought his artistic imagination to a journey closer to his home. The Mariners' Way is one of the UK's long-distance footpaths which runs for 73 miles (117 kilometers) from the Atlantic coast at Bideford to the southern coast of the south-west peninsula at Dartmouth. Both historic towns, Bideford received a Royal Charter from Elizabeth I in 1573 whilst Dartmouth was a departure point for the second and third crusades in the twelfth century and the home of Chaucer's Shipman in The Canterbury Tales.

Estimating 2,000 paces per mile as he walked this route, and tying a knot for each pace, Ed produced a lengthy piece of half-hitching in 3mm tarred marline - 146,000 hitches in all from 6km of line. After completion of this task, the hitched line was converted into a large, wrapped ball, finished off to look like a giant Monkey's Fist overlaid with diagonal binding. Mounted on a log plinth, the knot sculpture is now on long-term display at the University of Exeter. An unusually smart-looking Ed gives an idea of scale in the picture.

Ed is now digesting a few books on knot-lore and is keen to extend his knotting expertise to add to the varied mediums used in his constantly developing artwork.

The Mariner's Way is an incomplete path - it includes roads and byways that are not all designated for public travel - nevertheless it is no mean feat to have walked this huge distance - well done Ed! [Ed}

Lindsey,

The attached [*below*] is a display that was prepared for the Earl's Court, London, Naval & Shipping Exhibition, circa 1905. The claim to its being the largest rope made was one to which several manufacturers held forth - was it true? Well, it IS advertising.
Des Pawson MBE

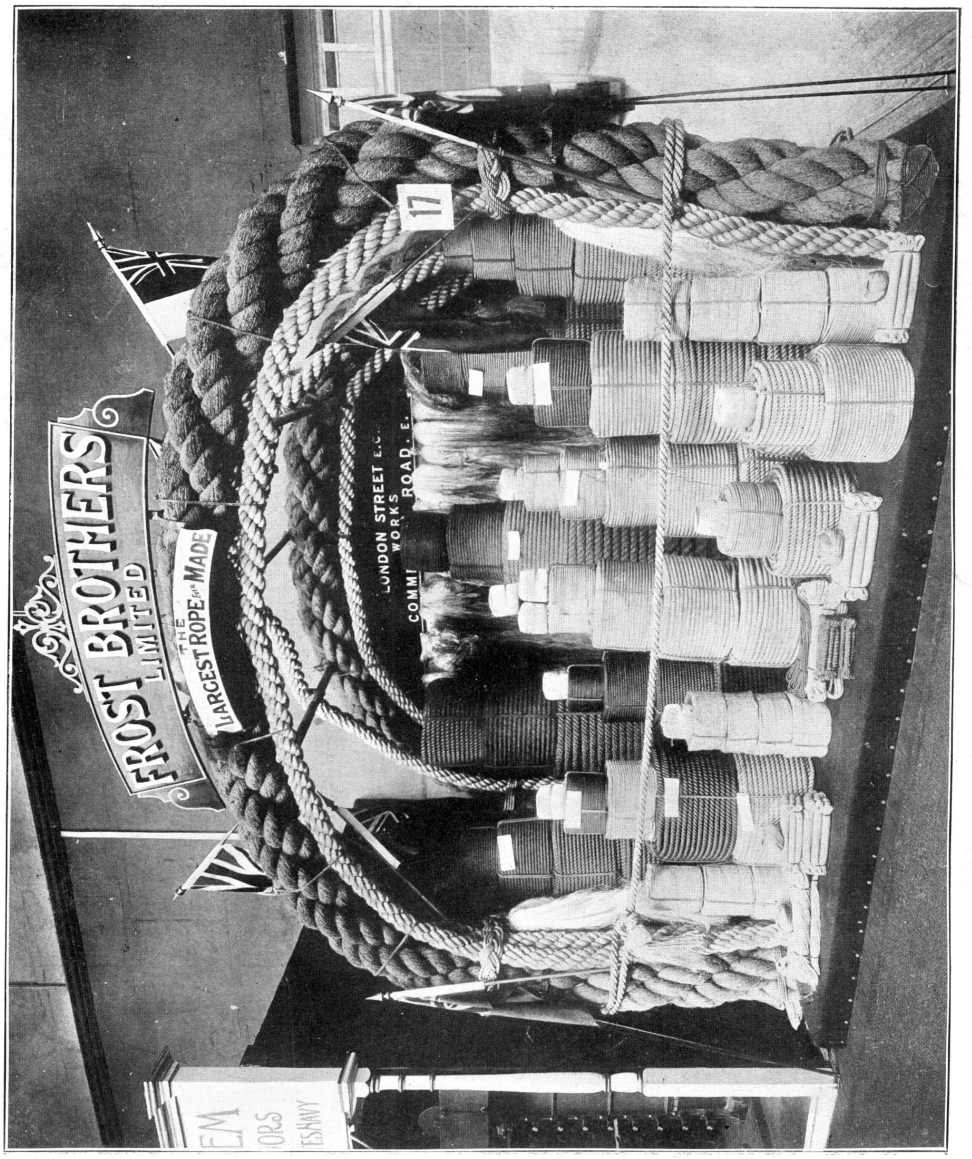


Photo of our Exhibit at Earl's Court Naval and Shipping Exhibition, 1905;
for which we were awarded a Diploma for a Gold Medal.

Future Meetings

Advance notice of the Half-yearly meeting October 6-7 2012
This gathering will be held on the beautiful three-masted barque, ***Mercator***, now a museum-ship in the Channel port of Ostend, Belgium.
[http://www.zeilschip-mercator.be/en/x/81/home]
Meeting organiser: Willaert Geert, willge@telenet.be

2013 is coming

The 2013 AGM and Knotting Symposium (Gathering of Knot Tyers) is to be in Long Beach, CA, USA aboard the **Queen Mary**. The event will take place from Thursday May 9, 2013 to Sunday May 12, 2013 and will include knot tyers from all round the world. What is there of interest for you? Chinese knotting & split-ply working demonstrations, net-making, rope-making (using recycled materials), frame covering, leather braiding, kumihimo and more besides. Contact Lindsey Philpott [***knottingmatters@igkt.net***] for more details. Join your fellow knot-tyers in a convocation of extraordinary scope. An additional AGM gathering is also being organised in Henley-on-Thames. The meeting in Henley-on-Thames is being finalized as we go to press. Watch this space!

The meeting on the QM is all systems go! Rooms have been reserved, requiring only that you book through their web-site at: [http://www.queenmary.com] OR, you may wish to telephone at **011-877/342-0742**

Either way, the rate has been negotiated at $149 per double room per night, starting on Thursday May 9, 2013 and ending with checkout on Sunday May 12, 2013 and **BE SURE** to ask for "**IGKT Knotting Symposium**" or you will not get this low rate! Don't forget - this is the Queen Mary Hotel - *on the ship* - how romantic is that!

Photo of our Exhibit at Earl's Court Naval and Shipping Exhibition, 1905; for which we were awarded a Diploma for a Gold Medal.

Book Review
Geoffrey Budworth

LUCKY FOR GOOD

published by Atheneum Books for Young Readers, an imprint of Simon & Schuster Children's Publishing Division, New York
Text copyright © 2011 by Susan Patron Illustrations copyright © 2011 by Erin McGuire
Price: $16•99 US, $19•99 CAN UK recommended retail price: £11•00

ISBN 978-1-4169-9058-1

[KM readers may recall my two earlier reviews of the prize-winning Higher Power of Lucky and Lucky Breaks by children's librarian-cum-writer Susan Patron.]

This latest hardback book concludes her trilogy of Lucky stories, which are the only children's stories I know to feature knotting and the IGKT. Once more we visit the defunct Californian mining town of Hard Pan (population 43) high up in the Mojave desert, with its familiar cast of characters led by the feisty 11½ years old Lucky Trimble, her dog HMS Beagle and adoptive mother Brigitte. Other leading roles include the precocious Miles, a school-certified genius (aged 6½), and knot tyer Lincoln who is now preoccupied with nooses. Some new faces – plus a burro named Chesterfield – enliven the scene with sub-plots of their own.

Perhaps 40,000 words, over 203 pages and 34 chapters, are complemented by 27 delightful drawings of Hard Pan's people and places, while the youngsters cope with matters as diverse as a threat to Brigitte's café from county health regulations; a runaway shack during its transportation to a new site; neo Darwinism versus biblical Creationism; a use for the contents of owl pellets; racial intolerance; and Viking runes. Someone dies, and we find out if Lincoln realizes his long-held ambition to attend an IGKT convention in England. Throughout, the young people learn to value family and friends as they face the uncertainties of growing up.

This book is recommended for readers of 8-12 years old (and amenable adults). I loved it.

Alaskan Branch
Every Thu. evening 6:00 to 8:00
Anchorage Senior Center
1300 E 19th Ave., Anchorage, AK
Contact Charles Rigden
Tel: (1) 928/231-4775

East Anglian Branch
Contact: Des Pawson
Tel: +44(0) 1473 690 090
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06 64 00 66 91
durand0547@orange.fr
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Email: info@knotengilde.de

Midlands Branch
The Old Swan, Netherton
Contact: Bruce Turley
Tel: 0121 453 4124

Northwest Branch
Contact: Dave Walker
Tel: 01244 682 117

Netherlands
Every last Saturday (except Dec.)
De Hoop, Rotterdam
Contact: Jan Hoefnagel
Tel: 078 614 6002

NAB - Mid-Atlantic Region
Contact: Michael Pollock
See handbook for details

NAB - Knot in the Middle
Contact: Rusty Helms
See Handbook for details

Pacific Americas Branch
Second Tuesday of each month
At the Los Angeles Maritime Institute (upstairs)
San Pedro, California
Contact: Jimmy Williams
Tel: (1) 310/679-6864
e-mail: igktpab@gmail.com

Solent Branch
Second Tues. of even-number months
Fareham Sailing and Motor Boat Club
Fareham, Hants, UK
Contact: Ken Yalden
Tel: +44(0) 23 9225 9280

Surrey Branch
Meetings are held at Guildford District Scout Centre, Nightingale Road, Guildford, starting at 20:00 hrs. Please phone for more details
Contact: Howard Denyer
Tel: +44(0) 1483 536 401
www.surreyknots.org.uk

Sweden
Contact: Christoffer Åström Tel: +46 736 381 731 e-mail: christoffer@knopar.se

West Country Knotters
Last Sat. of odd months @13:00 hrs
The Benjamin Perry Boathouse Activity and Training Centre
Phoenix Wharf, Lower Guinea Street, Bristol BS1 6TJ
Contact: Richard Hopkins for directions
Tel: 0117 986 7146
May be subject to change - call first

West Yorkshire Branch
Contact: David Pearson
Tel: 0113 257 2689

Back cover - does anybody recognize this frame? Hint - it was first shown in Graumont & Hensel - but not with that photograph. The bottle inside is ascribed to Bob Elliot - son of Ken!